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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
HON. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.
HON. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.

FOR DISTRICT.
No 1, **CALEB EDDY**, of Boston.
2, **ROBERT RANTOUL**, of Beverly.
3, **JOSEPH KITTREDGE**, of Andover.
4, **FRANCIS TUTTLE**, of Acton.
5, **SAMUEL TAYLOR**, of Sutton.
6, **SAMUEL C. ALLEN**, of Northfield.
7, **JOSEPH FITCH**, of New Marlborough.
8, **HARVEY CHAPIN**, of Springfield.
9, **BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS**, of Roxbury.
10, **NATHAN C. BROWNELL**, of Westport.
11, **THOMAS MANDELL**, of New Bedford.
12, **JABEZ P. THOMPSON**, of Halifax.

EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, OF MISSOURI.

In Senate, March 18, 1836.—The following preamble and resolution, submitted by himself on the 17th, having been read:

Whereas, on the 26th day of December, in the year 1833, the following resolve was moved in the Senate:

"Resolved, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his own sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Which proposed resolve was altered and changed by the mover thereof, on the 28th day of March, in the year 1834, so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the U. States, not granted to him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Which resolve so changed and modified by the mover thereof on the same day and year last mentioned, was further altered so as to read in these words:

"Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

In which last mentioned form the said resolve, on the same day and year last mentioned, was adopted by the Senate, and became the act and judgment of that body; and, as such, now remains upon the journal thereof:

And whereas the said resolve was irregularly, illegally and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate; in violation of the rights of defence which belong to every citizen, and in subversion of the fundamental principles of law and justice; because President Jackson was thereby adjudged and pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable offence, and a stigma placed upon him as a violator of his oath of office, and of the laws and constitution which he has sworn to preserve, protect, and defend, without going through the forms of an impeachment, and without allowing to him the benefits of a trial, or the means of defence:

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms, was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and, therefore, unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unconstitutional; because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Duane, nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve, nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits, as specified in the second form of the same resolve, nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people:

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and constitution, and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, without specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue, was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and constitution were supposed to have been infringed, or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration, these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place: Thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators according to the private and particular understanding of each: Contrary to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal and judicial proceeding—to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public accountability, for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove to be insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact:

And whereas the specifications contained in the first and second forms of the resolve, having been objected to in debate, and shown to be insufficient to sustain the charges they were adduced to support, and it being well believed that no majority could be obtained to vote for the said specifications; and the same having been actually withdrawn by the mover in the face of the whole Senate, in consequence of such objection and belief, and before any vote taken thereupon, the said specifications could not afterwards be admitted by any rule of Parliamentary practice, or by any principle of legal implication, secret intentment, or mental reservation, to remain and continue a part of the written and public resolve from which they were thus withdrawn: and, if they could be so admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charges therein contained:

And whereas the Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the constitution, the adoption of the said resolve before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, a subversion of justice, a pre-judication of a question which might legally come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impar-

partiality, if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence:

And whereas the temperate, respectful, and argumentative defence and protest of the President against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate, was rejected and repulsed by that body, and voted to be a breach of its privileges, and was not permitted to be entered on its journal, or printed among its documents, while all memorials, petitions, resolves, and remonstrances against the President, however violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the people against him, were duly and honorably received, encomiastically commented upon in speeches, read at the table, ordered to be printed with the long list of names attached, referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, filed away among the public archives, and now constitute a part of the public documents of the Senate, to be handed down to the latest posterity:

And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and adopted at a time, and under circumstances which had the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States in the parried attempt which that institution was then making to produce a panic and pressure in the country—to destroy the confidence of the people in President Jackson—to paralyze his administration—to govern the elections—to bankrupt the State Banks—ruin their currency—fill the whole Union with terror and distress,—and thereby to extort from the sufferings and alarms of the people the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter:

And whereas the said resolve is of evil example and dangerous precedent, and should never have been received, debated, or adopted by the Senate, or admitted to entry upon its journal: wherefore,

Resolved, That the said resolve be expunged from the journal: and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session 1833-4, into the Senate, and, in presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: "EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE, THIS—DAY OF—IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1836."

The preamble and resolution having been read, Mr. BENTON rose and said—

Mr. President: I comply with my promise, and I presume with the general expectation of the Senate and of the People, in bringing forward, at the first day that the Senate is full, and every State completely represented, my long intended motion to expunge from the journal of the Senate, the sentence of condemnation, which was pronounced against President Jackson at the session of 1833, '34. I have given to my motion a more extended basis, and a more detailed and comprehensive form, than it wore at its first introduction; and I have done so for two reasons; first, that all the proceedings against President Jackson, might be set out together, and exhibited to the public at one view; secondly, that our own reasons for impeaching that act of the Senate should also be set out, and fully submitted to the examination and scrutiny of the people. The first is due to the Senate, and all its proceedings in this novel and momentous case should be fully known; the second is due to the opponents of their conduct, that it may be seen, now, and in all time to come, that law and justice, and not the factious impulsions of party spirit, have governed our conduct.

It has been seen by the reading of my resolution, that I have reinstated and adhere to the word expunge. At the last session of the Senate, I gave way to the intreaties of friends, and surrendered that word; but I had no sooner made the surrender than I had reason to repent of my compliance, and to revoke my concession. I repeated and revoked in the face of the Senate. I have since examined and considered the objection with all the care which was due to the gravity of the subject, and with all the defence which was due to the dissent of friends; and upon this full and renewed consideration, I remain firmly convinced of the propriety of the phrase, and of the justice of the remedy which it implies; and being so convinced, it becomes my duty to present it over again to the Senate, and to submit the decision to their judgment.

It is also seen that the resolution prescribes a mode of expunging which avoids a total obliteration of the journal. I have agreed to this mode of executing the resolution, not from the least doubt of the Senate's right to blot out the whole obnoxious entry,—for it is a part of my present purpose to maintain and to vindicate that right; nor from complaisance merely to my friends,—for some of those who objected to the expunging process at the last session are ready now to sustain it in its whole extent; but I have agreed to it because, while it relieves the scruples of some, it pronounces, in the opinion of others, a more emphatic condemnation than mere obliteration would imply; and because it will enable gentlemen in the opposition to emerge from their preliminary defences behind the screen of the constitution, and to come into action in the open field, upon the merits of the whole question; and thus meet my motion upon the broad grounds of the injustice, the illegality, the irregularity, the unconstitutionality, the error of fact, and the whole gross wrong, of that proceeding against the President which it is my purpose to expose and to correct.

The objection to this word expunge, is founded upon that clause in the constitution which directs each House of Congress "to keep a journal of its proceedings." The word keep is the pregnant point of the objection. Gentlemen take a position in the rear of that word; and out of the numerous and diverse meanings attributed to it by lexicographers, and exemplified by daily usage, they select one, and shutting their eyes upon all other meanings, they rest the whole strength of the objection upon the propriety of that single selection. They take the word in the sense of preserve; and adhering to that sense, they assume that the Senate is constitutionally commanded to preserve its journals, and that no part of them can be defaced or altered without disregarding the authority of that injunction. I am free to admit that, to preserve, is one of the meanings of the verb, to keep; but I must be permitted to affirm that it is one meaning only out of three or four dozen meanings which belong to that phrase, and which every Senator's recollection will readily recall to his mind. It is needless to thread the labyrinth of all these meanings, and to show by multiplied dictionary quotations in how many instances the verb, to keep, displays a significance entirely foreign, and even contradictory to the idea of preserving. A few examples will suffice to illustrate the position, and to bring many other instances to the recollection of Senators. Thus: to keep up, is to maintain; to keep under, is to oppress; to keep house, is to eat and sleep at home; to keep the door, is to let people in and out; to keep company, is to frequent one; to keep a mill, is to grind grain; to keep store, is to sell goods; to keep a public house, is to sell entertainment; to keep bar, is to sell liquors; to keep a diary, is to write a daily history of what you do; and to keep a journal is the same thing. It is to make a journal; and the phrase has the same meaning in the constitution that it has in common parlance.

When we direct a person in our employment to keep a journal, we direct him to make one; our intention is that he shall make one, and not that he shall preserve an old one already made by somebody else; and this is the precise meaning of the phrase in the constitution. That it is so, is clear, not only from the sense and reason of the injunction, but from the words which follow next after; "and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as in their judgment require secrecy." This injunction to publish, follows immediately after the injunction to keep; it is part of the same sentence, and can only apply to the makers of the journal. They are to keep a journal, and to publish the same. Which same? the new one made by themselves, or the old one made by their predecessors? Certainly they are to publish their own, which they are daily making, and not the one which was both made and published by a former Congress; and in this sense has the injunction been understood and acted upon by the two Houses from the date of their existence.

Again: if this injunction is to be interpreted to signify preserve, and we are to be sunk to the condition of mere keepers of the old journals, where is the injunction for making new ones? Whose is the injunction under which our Secretary is now acting in writing down a history of our proceedings on this my present motion? There is nothing else in the constitution upon the subject. There is no other clause directing a journal to be made; and if this interpretation is to prevail, then the absurdity prevails of having an injunction to save what there is no injunction to create!—the absurdity of having each successive Congress, bound to preserve the journals of its predecessors, while neither its predecessors, nor itself, is required to make any journal whatever.

Again: if the Houses are to be the preservers, and not the makers of journals, then a most inadequate keeper is provided; for, during one half the time the two Houses are not in session, the keepers are not in existence, for the Secretary is not the House, and during all that moiety of time there can be no keeper of this thing which is to be kept all the time.

Again: if to keep the journal is to save old ones, and not to make new ones, then the constitutional injunction could have had no application to the first session of the first Congress; for the two Houses, during that session, had no pre-existing journal in their possession, whereof to become the constitutional keepers.

There are but two injunctions in the constitution on the subject of the journal; one to make it, the other to publish it; and both are found in the same clause. There is no specific command to preserve it; there is no keeper provided to stand guard over it. The House is not the keeper, and never has been, and never can be. The Secretary and the clerk are the keepers, and they are not the Houses. The only preservation provided for in their custody and the publication; and that is the most effectual, and in fact, the only safe preserver. What is published is preserved, though no one is appointed to keep it; what is not published is often lost, though committed to the custody of special guardians.

I have examined this word upon its literal meanings as a verbal critic would do it; but I am bound to examine it practically, as a statesman should see it, and as the framers of the constitution used it. Those wise men did not invent phrases, but adopted them, and used them in the sense known and accepted by the community: law terms, as understood in the courts; technical, as known in science; parliamentary, as known in legislation; and familiar phrases, as used by the people. Strong examples of this occur twice more in the very clause which we have been examining. There is the word house: "each House shall keep," &c. Here the word house is used in the parliamentary sense, and means, not stone and mortar, but people, and not people generally, but the representatives of the people, and these representatives organized for action. Yet, with a dictionary in hand, this word House might be shown to be the habitation, and not the inhabitants; and the walls and roof of this capital might be proved to have received the injunction of the constitution to keep a journal. Again: the House is directed to publish the journal, and under that injunction the journal is printed; because the popular sense of publishing is printing; while the legal sense is a mere discovery of its contents in any manner whatever. The reading of the journal at the Secretary's table every morning, the leaving it open in his office for the inspection of the public, is a publication in law; and this legal publication would comply with the letter of the constitution. But the common sense men who framed the constitution used the word in its popular sense, as synonymous with printing; and in that sense it has been understood and executed by Congress. So of this phrase to keep a journal: the framers of the constitution found it in English legislation, in English history, and in English life; and they used it as they found it. The traveller keeps a journal of his voyage; the natural philosopher of his experiments; the Parliament of its proceedings; and in every case the meaning of the phrase is the same. Our constitution adopts the phrase, without defining it, and of course adopts it in the sense in which it was known in the language from which it was borrowed. So of the word proceedings; it is technical, and no person who has not studied parliamentary law can tell what it includes. Both in England and America rules have been adopted to define these proceedings, and great mistakes have been made by Senators in acting under the orders of the Senate in relation to proceedings in Executive Session. Grave debates have taken place among ourselves to know what fell under the definition of proceedings, and how far Senators may have mistaken the import of an order for removing the injunction of secrecy from the Senate's proceedings. Every word in this short clause has a parliamentary sense in which it must be understood; House,—keep,—publish,—proceedings,—all are parliamentary terms as here used; and must be construed by statesmen with the book of parliamentary history spread before them, and not by verbal critics with Etymological pocket dictionary in their hand.

Mr. President, we have borrowed largely from our English ancestors, and because we have so borrowed results the precious and proud gratification that our American now ranks among the great and liberal powers of the world. We have borrowed largely from them; but, not to enter upon a field which presents inexhaustible topics, I limit myself to the precise question before the Senate. Then, sir, I say, we have borrowed from England the idea of this Congress—its two Houses,—their organization, their forms of proceeding,—the laws for their government,—and the general scope of their powers and of their duties,—with the very words and phrases which define every thing; and so clear and absolute is all this, that, whenever not altered or modified by our own constitution, our own laws, and our own rules, the British parliamentary law is the law to our Congress, and as such is read, quoted, and enforced every day. The English constitution requires a Parliament; a Parliament of two Houses; and it requires each House to keep a journal of its proceedings; and that duty has been performed with a fidelity, a jealousy, a care, and a courage which shows them to have been

as vigilant and as faithful in the preservation of their journals as we can ever be. The pages of their journals are traced back in a continuous line to the reign of Edward the Sixth. The clerk of the English House of Commons was the keeper of the journal, and he took an oath "to make true entries, remembrances, and journals, of the things done and passed in the House of Commons." As far back as 1641, the clerk was moved against suffering his journals, or papers committed to his trust, to be taken by members of the House from the table, and it was declared, "that it was a fundamental order of the House that the clerk who is the sworn officer, and entrusted with the entries and the custody of the records of the House, ought not to suffer any journal or record to be taken from the table, or out of his custody; and that if he shall hereafter do it, after this warning, that at his peril he shall do it." Many instances occur in the parliamentary history of England, of severe reprimands upon members for slight and innocent alterations in the journal, and merely to make them conformable to the fact; the House of Commons permitting none but the House itself to meddle with the journal; and when King James the First sent for the journal, and tore out of it the celebrated declaration of their privileges, which the Commons had made, the House took effectual care that the declaration should be the better known, and should be held the more sacred, for that very attempt to annihilate it. And, to comprise the whole in one word, and to show the reverence which the English Parliament had for their journals, the two Houses, as far back as the reign of Henry the Sixth, by act of Parliament, affirmed them to be records, and compelled the judges to recognize them as such. (Sir Edward Coke, in 4 Inst. 23, 24.) This suffices to show the high and sacred character of their journals in the eyes of the English Parliament; but this high and sacred character did not prevent the two Houses, each in its sphere, from rectifying any mistake in the journal, or expunging from it, by total obliteration, any entry that was unconstitutional, or untrue in law or in fact, or unfit to be drawn into future precedent. The business of rectifying mistaken or erroneous entries in the journals, is as old as the journals themselves. The rectification is made by a committee appointed to inquire into the facts, and to report them to the House; and there is no limitation of time upon these inquiries. Instances occur in which the erroneous entry has been corrected four years after the mistake had occurred. The expunction or expurgation of the journal, and that by total obliteration of any improper matter put into it, is as early at least in England, as Lord Strafford's case in the reign of Charles the First, and as late as the Middlesex election case in the reign of George the Third. I have found no instance in which the right, or the power of the House to expunge has been questioned. I have seen no instance in which the duty to keep a journal of its proceedings, has been set up in opposition to any motion to expunge unfit matter from the journal; and therefore I hold it to be the settled law of Parliament that each House has power over its own journal, both to correct it, and to efface objectionable matter from it. And this, Mr. President, brings me to the law of Congress, and the power of the two Houses over their journals. What is the law of Congress in regard to its powers and duties? It is the law of Parliament— it is the law of Parliament except where changed or modified, by ourselves! This is so entirely the case, that every book that we have on parliamentary law is English! We have not a book on the subject, nor even a treatise; nothing but the Manual of Mr. Jefferson, which is in itself an abstract from the English books, with the changes and modifications made by our rules and constitution. Our whole code of parliamentary law is English; and whoever wishes to understand it, goes to the four quarto volumes of Hatsell, and the less voluminous compilations of Grey, Elysage, and Dewes. Mr. Jefferson's Manual is little more than an index to these books, and is so declared by himself and intended to supply, in a slight degree, the want of those books in this country. His own words in his preface, and the authority of English parliamentary practice, where not controlled by our own rules and constitution, will be too instructive on this occasion to be omitted, and I shall accordingly read a passage from the preface to his Manual:

"Considering, therefore, the law of proceedings in the Senate as composed of the precepts of the constitution, the regulations of the Senate, and, where these are silent, of the rules of Parliament, I have endeavored to collect and digest so much of these as is called for in ordinary practice, collating the Parliamentary with the Senatorial rules, both where they agree and where they vary. I have done this, as well to have them at hand for my own government, as to deposit with the Senate the standard by which I judge, and am willing to be judged. I could not doubt the necessity of quoting the sources of my information; among which, Mr. Hatsell's most valuable book is pre-eminent; but as he has only treated some general heads, I have been obliged to recur to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice, to which his plan did not descend."

The authority of the English parliamentary law is here recognized, and brought into action over the Senate, in every case in which the precepts of the constitution and the rules of the Senate are silent; and on the head of expunging, both are silent: the English parliamentary law, therefore, takes effect. It is to no purpose that gentlemen may recur to that poor little word, keep; it is in the English constitution, and in the English parliamentary law as much as it is in ours. But no one in England ever thought of that word except as an injunction to make a journal. No one ever thought of it as constituting the House of Commons, or the House of Lords, the custos, keeper or preserver, of the journals; an office which cannot be performed by a collective body; but there as here, and in law as well as in fact, the secretary and the clerk are the keepers of the history of their proceedings which the two Houses cause to be daily written. And thus I hold that the right of expunging, even to entire obliteration, is completely made out; of course that there can be no objection to the mode of expunging now proposed; a mode that saves the remedy and avoids the objection, and effectually expunges without the least obliteration.

Thus far, Mr. President, I have examined this objection in a mere verbal point of view, and shown that there is nothing in it, even in that contracted aspect, to prevent the Senate from executing justice upon this journal. But gentlemen who brought it forward did not limit themselves to that narrow view; they took a wider range, and argued earnestly that mischievous consequences would result, and actual injury would be inflicted on themselves and the country, if my motion should prevail. They maintained that a part of our legislative history would be destroyed; that a part of the journal would be annihilated; that the proceedings contained in the annihilated part would be lost to the public and posterity; that their own proceedings would become illegible; that they would be deprived of the means of showing what they did, and how they acted.

All these disastrous consequences, and all these actual wrongs and serious injuries to themselves and to the public, they stoutly maintained, would fall upon them if the proposed obliteration of the journal took place. And they affirmed that it was no answer to all these real injuries to say that the expunged part would be transferred to the new journal, and there preserved in full, for, they declared, this transfer would mislead and embarrass them; because they could not read the obliterated words in the place where they were first put, but would be disappointed in looking for them there, and might not be able to find them in their new place, under a different date, on another page, and in a different volume. This is the substantive part of the objection to my motion; and if there happened to be any reality in the supposed existence of all these wrongs and injuries, there might be some apology for the resistance they set up; but this is not the case; not one of these disastrous consequences will ever occur. All is mistake and delusion, the creation of fancy, the cheat of imagination, and the figment of the brain. There will be nothing lost, nothing destroyed, nothing displaced. All will exist just as clearly, and just as usefully, for every practical and every legal purpose, as it now does; and this I will establish by proof in less time than it has taken me to state the proposition.

I request the Secretary to show me the Senate journals for 1833, '34: to tell me what the journals are, and how they are kept or disposed of?

The Secretary stood up, and said:

There is a manuscript copy of the journal, and a printed copy. The manuscript journal is but a single copy, and is the same that is read in the Senate every morning in sheets, and which is afterwards bound in a volume. From this manuscript one thousand and ten copies are printed, and distributed as follows: [The Secretary here showed the list of distribution, from which it appeared that twenty-five copies were to be placed in the library of Congress; two hundred and twenty-five were to be furnished to the Governors, Legislatures, universities, colleges, and incorporated historical societies, in each State; two copies each to each member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; five copies each to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the heads of departments, Attorney General, judges of the United States courts; two each to all bureau officers; twenty-five to the Secretary of State; thirty-five copies for the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and two copies each to the Ministers from Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal, the Hanseatic Republics, Mexico, Colombia, Chili, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and Central America; and to the Consul General of the two Sicilies.]

[To be Continued.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber having completed a purchase of the exclusive right of the new and useful improvement in the Cooking Stove, called the Improved Premium or Conical, takes this method to caution all persons from infringing upon his right. The stove to which he alludes is probably best known by the name of the Conical Stove, and has his name on the front. This stove was introduced into the market in its present shape in the Spring of 1835, and about 1500 to 2000 sold. They have generally given great satisfaction, and the subscriber has made such arrangements as will enable him to supply the market the coming season. And as he has been informed that there are persons in the vicinity of Boston, who have already commenced manufacturing them, and others are preparing to make the said stove, he deems it his duty to inform such persons, and the public generally, that prompt measures will be taken to prosecute all such infringers. He also intends having an agency in Boston, where the public can be supplied with said Conical Stove on liberal terms, at wholesale and retail.

MAYNARD FRENCH.
Albany, Feb. 20, 1836. eptf m18

STORE TO LET AND STOCK FOR SALE.—A W. L. Goods store, situated in Brighton, on the Mill Street, leading to Watertown, at the intersection of the road from Cambridgeport to Brighton, is a good stand, and business increasing—it offers a good opportunity for a young man with a moderate capital to commence business—the stock is not large, and the present owner will sell out on advantageous terms, as he is engaged in other business, which requires all his attention—for particulars inquire of DAVID HART, on the premises, or WYETH & BASS, No 8 Broad Street, Boston. eptf—mop3 m3

BUCKSKINS.—Just received by the late arrivals from Europe, by J. & W. W. ROSS, No 7 Congress street, and 3 Congress square, a splendid assortment of Ribbed Buckskins for Gentlemen's Pantaloons. 3m m19

BLACKWOOD AND METROPOLITAN MAGAZINES.—The improved re-print of these highly popular works are supplied by us at \$3 and \$4; when taken together \$8 a year—published monthly. OTIS, BROADERS & CO., New England Agents, m23 110 147 Washington street.

WANTED.—2 men in hotels—2 men in boarding houses—2 men in private families—6 young men from 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the mason's trade—a young man in a dry goods store—a lad at the coach trimming business—a man to work in a stable. Apply at No 3 Brattle square. m19

CLUE—VERMILION AND SNAKEROOT.—3000 lbs Glue—3 cases Chinese Vermilion, and 2 bags Snake-root—just received and for sale by ROBERTS, DEVENIS & CO, Druggists, 5 & 6 Commercial wharf, Granite store. m26

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and Register of Inventions, and Improvements—January and February numbers—this day received, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., 147 Washington street. m28

REMOVAL.—T. McHILL, Tailor, has removed from No 5 Brattle square to No 4 Washington street, (up stairs) 2 doors from Wilson's lane, where he has for sale ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c, cheap for cash. m17 31is—1Aos—e81mny

CIDER.—100 pipes refined Cider—a very superior article for bottling—for sale by JONATHAN HOLBROOK & CO, No 218 Ann street, corner of Sun Court at N. B. Bottle Cider, wholesale and retail, as above. m11 eptf

WIDE BLACK RIBBED CASSIMERES.—A few yds of the above splendid cassimeres, for Gentleman's pants, for sale by WM. H. MILTON & CO, Faneuil Hall. m21

CLOTHS.—A choice assortment of London Cloths, assorted colors, for gentlemen's coats and frocks—just received, and for sale by WM. H. MILTON & CO, 4 & 5 Faneuil Hall. Spring Fashions received. m18

SHOES AND NEST CASES.—220 Molasses Shoes and heads of superior quality—220 Nest Cases, suitable for Molasses, now landing from Dover Packet, and for sale by DANIEL DESION, 6 Long wharf. m12

CANDELARBRAS.—Just received an invoice of Candelarbras—new and beautiful patterns, all Branded and all lacquered—for sale by JONES, LOWS & HALL, 123 Washington street. 2m m14

LONDON CASSIMERES.—Elegant, Plain Ribbed and Fancy Buckskin Cassimeres—just received by ships Medina and Ann from London—an entire new article, for gentlemen's pants, for sale by WILLIAM H. MILTON & CO., No 4 & 5 Faneuil Hall. m18

WANTED.—A first rate gardener—a man to attend to a man to take care of a horse and chaise—a man to work in a private family and drive a coach—several men to work in boarding houses and private families—also a young man in a provision store. Apply at 47 Milk street. m17

PLAIN CASSIMERES.—JOHN WILSON & SON have received this day a case of the above goods, of various colors—they are the most fashionable article now worn for gentlemen's pants, and will be made to order, or sold by the piece or yard, as low as can be purchased in this city. m25

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

63- The publication of Mr Benton's Speech in favor of his Expanding Resolutions, is commenced upon our First Page, and will be followed up daily until completed. This is one of the most important, as well as the most able speeches ever delivered in Congress, and will be read to the whole nation with great interest.

For the Boston Morning Post,

Mr Clay and the Deposite Banks.—The recent of position speeches in the Senate in regard to the Deposite Banks, are remarkable either for shameful ignorance of the very rudiments of finance, and in the practical operations of trade and currency, or of most palpable and barefaced attempts to impose upon and mislead the public. The speeches of the opposition Senators are made up of the most flimsy sophistry. Let us look for a moment at Mr Clay's statements and course of pretended reasoning.

He says, "the aggregate amount of all the capital of the Deposite Banks is forty-two millions, whilst the government deposits are about thirty millions. These banks are under total liabilities for nearly seventy-eight millions; to meet which, on any immediate call, they have only about ten millions of specie. They may be called upon for this seventy-eight millions on any one of the 365 days in the year." [This last assertion, which every body knows to be literally false, only shows that the pious aspirant for the Presidency is not aware that there are any such days as *Sundays* ;—or at least he appears to be in total ignorance that all banks are closed on the fifty-two Sundays in the year. Perhaps his own loose habits and practices may have occasioned this unfortunate ignorance or oblivion.] He continues, "This is only one dollar in about eight.—The principal part of their other means consists of notes discounted and bills of exchange. But in case of any sudden pressure, any deficiency of Southern crops, commerce would require the exportation of specie;—the banks must furnish it;—they must call upon their debtors, &c. &c., and where would then be the ability of the deposite banks to refund the amount of the public deposits?" To all this we might reply, *Fudge!* When the sky falls, we may catch larks. He must be the most green and unlicked tyro in finance and banking, or even in the most simple operations of trade, who could for a moment undertake to measure the responsibility of a bank, or of a merchant, or of a government, or even of a chimney-sweeper, by the amount of specie actually in their possession at any one time.—Nothing can possibly be so childish and absurd. Payments of large debts are very rarely made in specie, either by banks, or governments, or individuals. Such a course would be equally inconvenient and undesirable to the debtor or creditor. Even in the case supposed, that of the exportation of specie, a bank is under no more obligation to supply it than any merchant or mechanic is. A bank, in such case, would immediately call in its discounts on loans. This would throw the balance in its favor, and would at once absorb its circulation and deposits, so that no demands for specie to any inconvenient extent could be made. The consequent pressure would be so great, that the rate of interest so high, stocks, &c., so low, and the way of profitable investment in this country be so numerous and advantageous, that the exportation of specie would cease. The tide would change, and the course of affairs would be soon restored to their old and quiet channel.

But let us try this principle of measuring responsibility by the amount of specie on hand, by supposing an obvious and familiar example. A large commission merchant is always owing hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, to his consigners. He has daily becoming due at the banks his acceptances in large amounts, which he is obliged to pay. And yet he has at no time, in actual possession, probably more than fifty dollars in specie. Does he depend on this specie for paying these acceptances, and the large debts for which he is liable to be drawn upon "on any one of the 365 days in the year?" Certainly not. He depends on the debts daily due to him from others—on the notes and bills of other merchants, constantly arriving at maturity, which were received for the property of his consigners thus sold—to supply him with the means of paying his own debts. He neither expects to receive or to pay specie for either. The mutual payments consist in simple transfers of obligations through the medium of the banks, by means of checks, bank notes, discounts, and other customary negotiations. If Mr Clay had sent a large quantity of cotton or other produce to a merchant, and the same was sold in the usual way, by which the merchant became indebted to Mr C. for the proceeds;—and if he should receive intelligence from an undoubted authority, that this merchant had on hand only fifty dollars in specie, though he was well known to be worth, beyond all his own liabilities, a million in good debts and other property, would Mr Clay, in consequence, become alarmed for the safety of his debt? Would he be willing to sell his demand for fifty cents on a dollar? Would he harbor the least doubt concerning his own security? If a friend should suggest the probable loss of his debt on this ground, would he consider him a wise man or a fool? If such a man should modestly come forward as a candidate for the Presidency, would not Mr Clay absolutely laugh in his face? Let the noble Senator look into this glass for his own image, and if he does not see it too plainly to be mistaken, we advise him without further delay to apply to Mr Williams, the oculist. There is no other possible hope for him.

Again, Mr Clay says, that "the banks are not the real debtors for the deposits. They are, indeed, the nominal debtors; but they are, in fact, mere agents. The real, substantial debtors to the public are the debtors to the banks who have borrowed the public money,—and we do not know who these are." This is not true,—because the banks are *endorsers* or *guarantors* of all these debts. Is one half,—if even the whole of these supposed debtors to the public should fail, and should not even pay one cent on the dollar of their debts, still the public would be secure. The deposits are about 30 millions, and the united capitals of these banks are 42 millions. These capitals are responsible for the deposits; and if the banks should lose the whole of the 30 millions which they have lent out, they would still pay the public, and have a balance of 12 millions remaining. But the supposition of such wholesale losses is absurd. Such a case has never occurred, and never will occur. It exists only in Mr Clay's backwoods imagination. No sober, practical, sound man, of any judgment or mercantile knowledge, would ever have entertained such an extravagant notion. Don Quixote's windmill giants were not more ridiculous.

Mr Ewing said, "that it was in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to crush at any time 27 of the 35 deposite banks;—they were at the mercy of the Executive." O Mr Ewing!—the Government kill its own *pets!* Shall the mother forget her own sucking child? Will you plunge a dagger into the bosoms of your dear favorite daughters, if you have any? Will you purposely cause the merchant to fail, who has all his property in his possession, and thus foolishly lose it all? O Mr Ewing, I had a better opinion of your regard for common sense.

P. J.

Not at all pathetic.—The young ladies and gentlemen who sobbed so at Mrs Wood's leaving, while she in turn appeared to be completely heart-broken while pronouncing that "painful word, FAREWELL," will be astonished to learn, as it is stated in the Albion, that on her first appearance in New-York "she was in splendid spirits." The Albion thus notices Mr Brough.—

"We are pleased to perceive that the rich and scientific basis of Mr Brough appears now to be appreciated as it ought to be. The quality of tone possessed by the latter gentleman is one not frequently effected, in truth it is one not easily managed, but when as at present, it is under the command of one possessed of taste and experience, it is inexpressibly beautiful."

A Strict Constructionist.—Some years ago, Mr —, a federalist, was elected a member of the Legislature of New-Hampshire. He was a very gentlemanly, well educated man, but, unfortunately, so fond of brandy and water that he was more or less intoxicated every day. At the close of the session, he attempted to justify himself by saying that he came there sworn to *truly* represent his constituents, and he was satisfied, from personal observation, that a large majority of them drank too much whenever they could get an opportunity.

Here is a slap from an English paper that is enough to make Spurzheim's tomb quake—*ex. gr.*

Phrenology.—The stupidity of this science has been practically demonstrated in an examination of the lumps, thumps, and bumps of the head of Laemair and Fieschi, whose cold-blooded cruelty and want of feeling under the most frightful circumstances has astonished and disgusted all France. This monster in human form is "phrenologically" endowed with all the qualities of a good, kind, mild, sensible, and religious man, holding injustice and robbery in horror.

Enormous.—The banking capital allowed to banks already chartered in Louisiana, amounts to *seventy-three millions of dollars!* All the banks incorporated are permitted to trade on double their capital: so that the banking speculations of Louisiana involve an amount of *one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars!*

A letter from an officer attached to our West India squadron, says—

"The officers of the Constellation are a genuine set of fellows: two of them however, are in a ticklish predicament. The morning on which we arrived at Santa Cruz, Midshipmen May and Baldwin fought a duel. Baldwin's pistol did not go off—May's did, and wounded B. in the side, some say mortally."

The owners of the lots, burnt over by the fire in Charleston, on the 25th August last, with two or three exceptions, have formed a joint-stock company for the purpose of facilitating some important improvement in the laying out of streets, &c.

The Baltimore Patriot gives an interesting account of the ascent of the Parr Ridge, in the Rail Road cars. The speed of the locomotive was in no degree impeded by an ascent of forty-five feet to the mile.

The Bangoreans are about building a theatre—the land has been purchased, and it is intended the building shall be finished as early as July.

63- We received several communications yesterday which will be noticed to-morrow. One relative to the case of Mr Cole—another from "A Friend to the Injured," and a third about a new invention. Several editorial articles are also crowded out for want of room.

The towns of Dover, Durham, and Stratham, New Hampshire, have been visited by the Small Pox—at the former place, one death had occurred.

63- We are obliged to "A Subscriber" for his kindness, and hope he will no longer consider it necessary to blind us to obtain justice.

The Hon. R. P. Dunlap has been nominated for reelection to the office of governor by the Democrats of Maine.

Otis, Broaders, & Co. have received the January number of Blackwood.

HENRY A. WISE—MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

"Nor sword, nor poison, gout, nor cough,
"Nor pleurisy shall take him off;
"But it is written he shall be
"The victim of garrulity."

The Massachusetts Hospital.—We have received a copy of the Report lately presented to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, embracing the reports of the Superintendent of the General Hospital in M'Lean street, showing the condition of the institution for the year 1835, and of the Superintendent of the M'Lean Asylum for the Insane, showing the condition of that institution since May last, when the present Superintendent went into office.

From the first named report it appears that there were admitted into the Hospital during the year 194 paying patients, 281 free, and 30 who paid a part of the time of their residence, making a total of 505, of whom 324 were males and 181 females. The greatest number of patients at any one time was 64, the least 35—the average number 50. Of those discharged, 193 were cured, 175 relieved, 67 not relieved, 13 were removed or eloped, and 44 died. The amount of the year's expenses was \$14,720.

In the M'Lean Asylum there were on the 1st of May last 81 patients—there have been received since 55—total 136. Of these, 59 are removed, and 77 remain. Of those who are removed, 35 had recovered, 12 were improved, 3 convalescent, 3 not improved, and 6 died. Of those who remain, 7 are recovered, 9 are convalescent, 10 much improved, 15 improved, and 36 not improved.—*Daily Ad.*

63- Now that the Western Rail Road is separated from the Bank monster by the report of a Committee, and is brought up on its own merits, it may be considered settled that the Bank will be rejected, even in the House (it never could have passed the Senate) and the State will subscribe one million to promote the great avenue to the West. This is bringing the question on the true ground. We believe that every member of the liberal party in the Legislature, who is opposed to this abominable Bank project, will, after putting that down, step forward at once, in encouraging the great Rail Road. The State, by subscribing one million there, will bring twenty millions of real (not paper) wealth to the people, without mortgaging her soil to build up an "infernal machine" in the shape of a Ten Million Bank.—*Boston Advocate.*

New Orleans, March 10.—MORE MURDER.—Some of the hands on the New Canal had a quarrel with the sailors on board of the schooner Napoleon lying at the Julia street wharf, on Tuesday; a fight between them was prevented through the interference of the captain, but yesterday morning they watched the departure of the vessel, and when she had gained the bridge, they seized her hawser, drew her to the shore and began beating the crew;—one sailor escaped with some injury, and brought the news to the city. The city marshal went in pursuit of the rioters, but was driven off. It was reported that three men had been murdered; but we were unable to obtain any positive information. We understand that a part of the legion were ordered out to assist the police in apprehending the criminals.—*American.*

A man named Goodwin, at Kingston, in revenge against another named Sleeper, opened the water-gate of a saw-mill last week, while Sleeper was on the wheel, the consequence of which was that Sleeper had both his legs fractured, and the flesh completely stripped from some other parts of his body.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

TRIAL OF JOHN TRACEY, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE, ON THE 10th OF FEBRUARY.

[Monday, March 28.—Present.—Chief Justice Shaw, and Justices Wilde, Putnam, and Morton. Counsel.—For the Commonwealth, Hon. J. T. Austin, Attorney General, and S. D. Parker, Esq., County Attorney.

For the Prisoner, Jonathan Chapman, Jr., and Richard S. Robbins, Esqs. Jury.—Samuel Dorr, Foreman; and George Archbold, Seth H. Barnes, Warren Bole, James Cate, John B. McCleary, Bradley N. Cummings, Andrew C. Dorr, Roland Ellis, William H. Homer, Benjamin Hawks, and John Lilley.]

Tracey was indicted for killing his wife by jumping on her, and thereby causing a rupture of one of the intestines; and the case was opened by Mr Parker, with some remarks on the necessity of capital punishments, at least for murder. The first witness called was

Elbridge Gerry Keith, who had made a model of the house and yard in Sun Court street, where Mrs Tracey came to her untimely end. By this model, which was exhibited in Court, it appeared that there were a pair of stairs leading from the yard up to the second story of the house, outside, and terminating in a platform, which led into the house where Tracey lived. This flight of stairs was the only means of access which Tracey's family had to the room which they occupied in the 2d story.

Wm S. Bowman—knew Tracey in February last—he lived at the corner of Sun Court and Moon st.—on Thursday, the 11th Feb., about a quarter before 2, while going through Sun Court street, I heard a noise in the porch—I stepped back to see—stood opposite Locke & Gordon's store—looked up the porch—saw on the platform Tracey have hold of his wife—with one hand he had hold of her neck, or shoulders, and with the other he was striking at her face—she was trying to coax him to let her alone—I thought I heard him say, "John, let me go," or something like that—I concluded she granted his request, whatever it was—the woman saw me—she both went into the house together in some sort of contact—he appeared to throw her round a good deal—after they went out of sight, I heard a little screaming—I have seen so much of such affairs that I took no more notice of it.

Elizabeth T. Stickney—lived in the same house with Tracey—occupied the corner chamber, with a back window, that looked into the yard—lower part of the sash out—Tracey lived in a room that led out of mine, but the door between was fastened up—he had to enter by the stairs in the yard. On the 11th of February, between 12 and 2, I was at home—about 2, when my little boy, who is 7 years old, was leaning out of the window, he said—"Ma, this man has knocked his wife down stairs." I ran to the window—I saw her—heard her screaming murder before I saw anything—I heard her screaming when the child hollered—saw both feet on her stomach—he got off as I looked out of the window—he said to her—"Damn you; lie there," a number of times—he then jumped his hands came against the gate—she was lying with her feet to the gate, right on her back—Mr Locke was trying to squeeze open the gate, but her feet were against it—Tracey ran right back into the kitchen—I did not see where she went—heard Locke say to Tracey "what have you been doing?"

About dusk she came to me to secrete her, and said, "For God's sake take me in, for I believe he will kill me if he hasn't already." I put her into my room, and she laid down on the floor—I said, if you can lay there, do, and I will not let any one know you are there. I put a pillow under her head—she was in very great distress, and kept complaining of her heart and stomach all the time. I offered to get her something, but she answered, "Only let me have the privilege of lying here and dying." She laid (till about a quarter before 10, and as I wanted to put my children to bed, I said to her, that if she had a husband, I wished he would come and take her away. She replied again, "Do let me lie, and die here." Don't have me moved, for he'll kill me, if he hasn't killed me." I told her I'd engage that he should not harm her. She said if I could prevail on him not to touch her, she would go home.

I then went into Tracey's room, and told him I believed he had killed his wife—he said "O no; its nothing but a drunken frolic." I was convinced she had not been drinking—her breath was free from all smell of liquor; she could not bear to be touched—kept speaking of her breast-bone and heart—gave her some tea, which revived her—I went down and called a multitude of people. When Tracey attempted to move her, she cried out—he told her, she was not so bad as she pretended to be—she cried out in tones so as to break one's heart—she was carried down my stairs, round the corner, and up the back stairs into Tracey's. The next day I made inquiry, and I saw her between 8 and 9, in the morning—found her on the floor—there was no bedstead—there were women standing round—she was very low—I asked her if she would have some gruel—she said "No ma'm; nothing more will ever pass my stomach again." That was the last I ever heard her say.

I saw her after she was dead; she died on Friday night; When Mrs O'Brien asked her what was the matter with her, she said—"ask that woman, for I'm just gone; my husband has killed me."

Cross-ex. Did not see Tracey after he went out of sight on Thursday afternoon till a quarter before ten—heard him; heard Mr Locke say to Tracey, "For God's sake, what are you about?" Tracey replied—"I'm knocking my wife down; she is drunk." Tracey jumped from the lower stairs. He took five dollars from her in the morning—and she went round to look after him; found him in a store—he was angry because she followed him round.

Charles P. Gordon—was in my store under the Bethel; heard the cry of murder in a female voice; a moment after heard something come against the gate of Tracey's yard; I said to Mr Locke the "devil's to pay among the Irishmen;" ran to the gate; when open, saw a woman standing on her feet; asked what was the matter; neither of them said anything; Mrs Tracey seemed confused; she went against the fence, then against the stairs, and then into a door under the stairs. Tracey then said he had knocked her down stairs; I said to him—"what did you do that for?" He said—"I knocked her down because she was drunk," and added—"would you knock your wife down if she was drunk." The next day he came into our store for a beef-stake, and said he was sorry he had given us occasion to come over to him; admitted that he had knocked her down again; there used to be quarrelling in that yard and house every day before that, but it has been very still ever since; never knew Mrs Tracey to be intoxicated; Tracey used to get intoxicated.

William Locke—on 11th was in my cellar—heard a screech—heard Mr Gordon call to me—crossed the street, &c.—when we got the gate open, Mrs Tracey seemed to be in a stooping position—she said something about vagabond, but I could not make out exactly what it was—I asked what was the matter—Tracey said she had fallen down stairs—some one then called out that she had fallen down stairs—heard her down stairs—I then took hold of her collar, and asked him if he had done so—he said he had, because she was drunk—I gave him a shake, and told him that she was drunk, and that his wife was not. I did not think she was drunk, but I thought he was. I then let him go.

On Saturday morning, saw considerable stir round the door on the platform; heard she was dead; went up; forced my way through the people; they didn't want to let me pass; saw her lying on a board; there were a number of lights burning; some of them were fixed on fork stuck into the sides of the room; for fear they might see the house on fire, I blew all of them out, except the one at the head of the body; there were quite a number in the room, both men and women; some of them were drunk, they gathered round me, and said Tracey was a clever fellow, and would not have done it, if he hadn't been drunk.

Dr Thomas H. Thompson—was called to the deceased on Friday, the 12th day of Feb. about 2 in the afternoon. She laid on the floor, was dying, pulseless, and cold—I inquired of her what was the matter with her—she said she had fallen down stairs the day previous—I began to examine her manually—found that it gave her no pain; that I desisted—prescribed an opiate—at 5 I called again—found her alone—she said the man had not brought the medicine. Held a post mortem examination, with Dr Sumner, on Saturday—no external marks of violence—three inches from the stomach, discovered a rupture of the duodenum—such ruptures are always mortal; fatal; the rupture caused her death, I have no doubt; discovered no other cause; discovered no ardent spirits in the stomach—such rupture would be an uncommon consequence of a fall down stairs; if the belly struck against a pointed substance it might cause a rupture of the intestines; jump-

on the belly would be likely to produce it; if I found a rupture I should impute it to such a cause; the duodenum might be ruptured, and no external marks of violence appear.

Dr. Jonathan S. Warren corroborated the opinions given by Dr. Thompson. If a person should fall down stairs at two different times, within two or three days, and die immediately after the second fall, and a rupture should be discovered, he should refer it entirely to the second fall.

Ebenezer Shute—Held a coroner's inquest on the body of Abigail Tracey—Tracey was not arrested till the 2d of March. **Sylvestre Lydia**—was well acquainted with Tracey—about ten o'clock on Friday night, saw him with four men in Mr Ames' store—he was giving some pieces of gold coin to one of them—then they came out, and one said to Tracey, "You are going off now leaving her there, and you had better give me the other piece." Tracey asked him if he wanted him to starve—says I what's the matter Tracey—he made no answer—When he wouldn't give up the other sovereign, Holligan, one of the men, said, "He is after killing his wife, and I won't hide it no longer—he has jumped on her breast-bone and broke it." I said to him, "Is that true—what the devil's got into you, John?" He made no answer.

We all went back to Mr Duffy's, Tracey's landlord, who lived under him; Mrs Duffy said to him—"You murdering thief, clear out." I understood, the three sovereigns were given to Mrs Duffy to bury the woman. Some of the people in the house said that Tracey had better clear away; but Mrs Duffy told him he had better stop and bury the woman, for who had a better right to see to it than himself. Some one made answer, and said, no one would say anything about it, unless it would be the woman up stairs [Mrs Stickney], and if she didn't say anything they wouldn't; I went up to Tracey's room; saw the woman dead; laying partly on the floor, and partly on the bed; her little child was sitting on the floor crying; a man and a woman sitting by the fire; Tracey came up after me; no conversation with him.

Mary Duffy—lived underneath Tracey; heard on Thursday he had beaten and abused his wife; on Friday, Mrs Stickney came down and said she believed he was going to beat his wife again—I went up, and asked him, what he meant, and if he intended to kill his wife—he said it was none of my business; told me to go down, or he would throw me down. The witness gave a detail of the disposition of the sovereigns, three of which finally got back to Tracey again. The last witness saw of him, he said he was going for a woman to lay out the body, but he did not come back again.

Cross-ex. Had seen Mrs Tracey twice when she thought she had taken some liquor, and had heard she was very abusive to Tracey.

Mrs Duffy was the last witness examined by the Government, and Mr Robbins opened the defence, in which he contended, that at the utmost, the offence could only amount to manslaughter; but he denied that the homicide had been made out beyond a reasonable doubt. He called a number of witnesses to show where Tracey had been in the neighboring towns, from the day of his wife's death to his arrest. It was proved, too, that the stairs were covered with ice, and broken, and that Mrs Tracey had complained before of having fallen from them. One witness testified that Mrs. Tracey was in her room, on a bed, in the interval between the fatal assault and her flying to Mrs Stickney's for refuge.

The closing arguments will commence this morning.

The mutineers on board the Henry Clay were examined before the District Court yesterday. E. Smith, Jr. Esq., in behalf of the United States, stated the nature of their offence, and expounded the law, which authorized the Court to punish each by imprisonment three years, and a fine of \$1000. Having shown by the testimony of the Captain and Mate that they had refused to do duty, and had endeavored to make a revolt, Mr Smith then said that at the request of the owners, the government would discontinue all further proceedings if the seamen would return to duty and perform the voyage. After some advice and counsel from the Court, the seamen accepted the offer and returned on board the ship.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday, March 28.—The Senate reconsidered, 19 to 17, the vote passing the bill for increasing the capital of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road. Mr Sturgis then moved to amend the bill by adding these words, "and provided also, that said last named proviso shall be null and void, unless the same shall be assented to, by a majority of the stockholders of the corporation, within thirty days from the date when this act shall take effect." The question, on the adoption of Mr Sturgis's amendment was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President. Mr Parker gave notice that he should move a reconsideration.

In the House. A committee was appointed, to be joined by the Senate, to consider the expediency of offering some suitable token of respect on the part of the Legislature, to the Committee of the Navy, who are members of this State, for their distinguished services during the late war.

The bill in aid of the Western Rail Road Corporation, was read a second time, and passed to a third reading. Mr Williams presented a petition of Robert G. Shaw and others, for incorporation of the Boston Public Exchange Co., which was referred to Mr Williams of Boston, Foster of Brimfield and Gilbert of Gloucester.

A report on the subject of the agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies was read. Mr Bowman of Boston, moved its commitment; but before the question was taken the house adjourned.

Burglary.—A fellow calling his name Miles Thompson, was examined before Mr Justice Whipple on Monday last, on a charge of breaking and entering the dwelling house of Jacob B. Moore, Esq. on the night of Saturday last. It appeared that the house had not been constantly occupied by the family this winter, although kept furnished. For several days previous to Sunday no one of the family had been there. Mr M. and his family went into the house on Sunday morning, when it was discovered that it had been entered by the back door, and on examining one of the beds which had evidently been very recently occupied, it was conjectured that the person could not have left the house, which on search proved correct, for Thompson was discovered and drawn from his place of concealment. Several articles were found upon him which he had picked up in his search for plunder, such as silver spoons, coins, and also several uncurrent bank bills;—he had also collected and tied up a bundle of clothing. Thompson's defence was that he was under the influence of rum. He was ordered to recognize for his appearance, in the sum of \$600 with two sureties for \$300 each, in default of which he was committed for trial next September.—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

Booth played two farewell engagements in Washington in the month of February, which however, were not concluded without his usual attacks of eccentricity, and mental aberration; in one of them, at the time he ought to have been acting at the National Theatre, he was found out at Bladensburg. A gentleman who knew him took him into his house and gave him a bed, but at midnight, he contrived to escape the vigilance of the servants, who were alarmed by hearing his voice in the stable yard, where they found him di-robed, enacting *King Lear*, in a heavy storm of snow, "mid the war of the elements." On another occasion, after wandering all night, he was found about two miles from the city, by people going to market in the morning, lying in the road completely senseless. He was removed to the city, where the unremitting attention of his medical adviser, (who considered his case so critical as to require his attendance by his bedside for 24 hours) at length enabled him to leave the city for Baltimore, where his family at present reside.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Two millions of the capital of the Citizens Bank at New Orleans, negotiated with Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, have been received, and the Bank is to go into operation early next month.

Melancholy Accident.—A young man, Mr Samuel Russell, while engaged yesterday afternoon on the roof of the new building at the corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets, fell, his body striking against one of the irons projected for the support of the balcony, and terminating his existence instantly.—*Balt. Times.*

Mademoiselle Grisi has been very much annoyed of late by a fellow named Dupuguet, who was finally arrested at the entrance of her dressing room, at the theatre, armed with a brace of pistols. Miss Grisi shrieked considerably, but shortly after went on with her part in *Marino Faliero*, and sang as prettily as ever.

New Steamboat at New Haven.—A new Steamboat of great power, has been put on the line from New York to New Haven. She performed the trip on Thursday last—computed to be 84 miles—in four and a half hours.

We regret extremely to learn by a recent letter from Tallahassee, of the death of Mrs R. K. Call, wife of the Governor of the Territory of Florida.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Stow, Mr Minot Derby to Miss Dorcas Holladay.

At Medford, Mr Peter Adams, Jr. to Miss Martha Jane Langley, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Saturday evening last, Mr Henry Cushman, 59.

At West Needham, Mr Joseph H. Thaxter, 35, son of Mr Samuel Thaxter of this city.

NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Northern Debating Society will be held on Wednesday evening, March 30, 1836, at 7½ o'clock, in the vestry room of the Rev. Mr Robbins' church. Question for Discussion.—Is it expedient for the Legislature to charter the Northern Canal, with a capital of ten millions, agreeably to the laws now on the Statute Book? At this meeting each member is entitled to two additional tickets, which may be procured at Mr CHARLES FRENCH'S, No 181 Hanover st. m28

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Silliman.—Day Course—on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening Course—on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for either or all of the remaining Lectures of the Day Course, may be obtained at Hilliard, Gray & Co's, or at the door, at 50 cts each. epist m12

FREE LECTURES.—Free Lectures at Tremont Hall, (Swedenborgian Chapel) on Tuesday and Thursday, evenings.

Mr Brownson will deliver his third Lecture This Evening at half past 7 o'clock. Subject—True Idea of Christianity and of opposition to it. m29

HANOVER LYCEUM.—The concluding lecture before this institution, will be delivered at the Lyceum Hall on Tuesday (this evening), at 7½ o'clock, by BENJAMIN F. HALL, LL.D., Esq. Subject—The Effects of Labor Combinations. EBN. SMITH, JR. Rec. Sec.

IMPORTATIONS.

CAPE TOWN.—Brig Levant—34274 goat skins, 13437 sheep skins, 294 dry ox hides, 8 pipes 1 cask wine, 50 cases aloes, a lot of old iron, &c. &c. m29

NEW ORLEANS. Bark Valhalla—198 hides, 501 bales cotton, 2 do wool.

SHIP-NEWS-BOSTON, 1836.

MONDAY, March 28—ARRIVED.

Bark Valhalla, Stevens, New Orleans 4th, S. W. Pass 5th inst. Spoke 11th, for Tortugas, ship Helen, of New York, for Mobile; 15th, off Cape Florida, passed brig Bilow, of and for Boston, in Neutrals. Brig Levant, Caldwell, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Jan 31. Spoke, 16th inst, N York, 6th, brig Black Hawk, 11 days from New Haven for Barbadoes; 16th, 1st 34, 1st 63, brig Mary Bernard, 4 days from N York for Pernambuco. Brig Vesta, Jenkins, Baltimore. Sch Linnet, (Br) Mason, Lunenburg, N. S.—600 bushels potatoes, 3 cords wood. Sch Jubilee, Fletcher, Norfolk. Sch Wolga, Merritt, Washington, N. C. Sch Adams, Adams, Washington, N. C. Sch Cohasset, Howes, Baltimore. Sch Mail, Long, New York. Sch Trio, Nickerson, New York. Sch Boundary, Shackford, Eastport. Sch Hero, Folsom, Eastport. Sch Planter, Tuckerman, Portsmouth. Sch Actor, Jones, Newburyport. Sloop Boston Packet, Gunnison, Portsmouth.

CLEARED.

Brig Hamilton, Paine, Gibraltar and a market, by John H. Pearson & Co; sloop Industry, (Br) Fletcher, Halifax, Thayer & Bates; Baltic, Hinckley, New York; Triton, Coggins, Eastport; sloop Avon, Crowell, Hartford; Empress, Benise, do. The Courier, whaler, is at Commercial Point, Dorchester. She sp. 7th inst, at 23 30, 1st 63, 1st Ind-pendence, 9 days from Baltimore for Domingo, (or St Domingo).

The brig Sublime, of Portland, has been got off Fisher's Island, and taken into New London, with false keel knocked off and rudder unhung.

Brig Volant, of Plymouth, sunk below Philadelphia, had been partly raised 24th, so as to get her head into the dock—could be discharged.

At Manila, Nov 11, Rome, Jenks, in Canton. At Batavia, Dec 8, Dianta, Davis, for Boston, 20 ds; Hanover, Leach, and Mary Furber, do. The Boston, Wheatland, had sailed for Singapore. At Matanzas, 14th inst, Iko, for Boston, wig cargo. At Jacmel, 8th inst, Deposte, Doane, hence, just arr.

SALEM, March 27—Arr Amoret, Surinam, 27 days; Joppa, Baltimore. Sailed Hope, Cayenne.

PORTSMOUTH, March 26—Arr Vincent, N Orleans; Augusta Jane, Boston. Cld Orleans, Trinity.

PORTLAND, March 24—Arr William, Everling, and Eliza, Boston.

STEAMBOAT BANGOR.

The favorite Steamer BANGOR, Capt. Howe, having been entirely refitted and put in perfect order, will commence her first trip for the season, on FRIDAY, April 1st, and proceed to Portland, or as far as the ice will permit.

The Bangor will leave Boston at the foot of Hanover street, on Friday, April 1st, at 5 o'clock, P.M. for Portland. Will leave Portland for Bangor, Saturday, April 2nd, at 6 o'clock, A.M. Returning, will leave Bangor, Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, A.M. and Portland on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, A.M. Freight will be taken at the usual rates, and received on board, March 31st.

I. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

"EASTERN STEAMBOAT WHARF."

The Boston and Bangor Steamboat Co., united with the Bangor and Portland Navigation Co., have leased a wharf at the bottom of Hanover st., next North of Whitehall (Ferry) and will run their Boats, BANGOR, PORTLAND and INDEPENDENCE from said "EASTERN STEAMBOAT WHARF," as advertised.

I. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.

The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

Schooner ANN, - - - Captain Flower, CHINA, - - - " Churchill, MARY, - - - " Mills, ECHO, - - - " Goodspeed.

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots, every exertion will be made to ensure dispatch and render this Line worthy of patronage. It is intended, after the 10th March, one vessel shall sail every Saturday, from the head of Central wharf, south side, and one from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA BEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTFORD, or to ELIAS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, either side, and wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BRUCE & CO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted to Charles Lane for important improvements in the construction of GRATES for burning ANTHRACITE COAL, and WOOD, in open fire places, on a new principle. By the improvements in the LANE GRATE, combustion being supported by heated air, the most stubborn anthracite coal can be so freely ignited that the surface of the fire presents the same glowing heat as is exhibited by the interior. In this grate moisture and pure, warm air, those important desiderata, are obtained, whereby those old objections, the destruction of furniture by shrinking, injury to house plants, and the difficulty experienced by some persons in breathing a dry atmosphere, heated by anthracite coal, are completely removed. This Grate, for woodburning, is of iron, and grate, or stove for burning any kind of fuel, and being of an elegant style, will supersede those of other descriptions now in use.

The undersigned have purchased the PATENT RIGHT for the United States, having made extensive preparations for the manufacture of the LANE PATENT GRATE, and will receive orders at 22 School street, for the same, and at 62 Congress street, (up stairs), where the public are invited to call and see one in operation.

The undersigned are now manufacturing a complete assortment of LANE'S PATENT GRATES, from 12 to 20 inch fire, suitable for Parlors, Chambers, Basements, and Kitchens. For INSURANCE OFFICES and BANKING ROOMS, it will be found the most economical grate in use, and the most economical grate that can be used, the price varying from \$10 to \$20.

N. B.—Every infringement of the Patent right will be prosecuted to the extent of the law: and PURCHASERS are requested to see the PATENT GRATE, and to see the PATENT RIGHT, and will be dealt with accordingly.

ENOCH W. PERRY, } Proprietors of the LANE PATENT GRATE, BENJ. THOMAS, } Patent Right.

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

ROGERS, DEVENS & CO. have for sale at No 5 & 6 Granite Street, Commercial wharf.

10,000 lbs pure No 1 & 2 Lead, ground in Oil

5000 lbs dry Lead

20 bbls English and Dutch Linseed Oil

10 casks French Yellow

10 do American do

12 do Venetian Red

20 bbls Spirits Turpentine

50 do Whiting

10 casks English Refined Borax

4 cases Cream Tartar

150 bbls ground Dye Woods

20 do Alum

15 do Coppers

15 do Blue Vitrol

1000 lbs Nut Galls

10 casks Chrom Green

10 do do Yellow

5 bbls Rose Pink

2000 lbs Castile Soap

50 doz Paint Brushes, assorted.

Together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines on the most favorable terms.

Country Dealers and Agents are respectfully invited to call. R. D. & Co. are also agents for Jones' American Lucifer Matches, which they offer by the case or single gross, at the manufacturer's prices—their superiority over all other matches will be tested only by the use of them.

JONES, LOWS & BALL. No 123 Washington street, directly opposite Water st. offer for sale a large and complete assortment of the following articles, consisting in part of:

LAMPS—Two, three and four light Gas Lamps; one and two light Mantel Lamps, in sets and pairs, with and without spangles and drops; rich Cut Glass do, mounted with large tumbler drops; some very splendid Astral Lamps, a great variety of pattern; Entry Lamps, in sets and single, &c., together with pulleys, balance weights, chains, &c.

SILVER—Tea and Coffee sets, Pitchers and cups; Table and Dessert Forks, French and English pattern; Table and Dessert Tea, Salt, Mustard and Gravy Spoons; Soup and Butter Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives.

PLATED—Cups, Bread and Fruit Baskets; Waiters; 5, 6, 7, and 8 glass Chandeliers; Candlesticks, with snuffers and Trays; Tea and Coffee sets; Cut Glass, Dish Covers, &c.

CUTLERY—Every balance handle Knives and Forks, in the set or dozen; superior Table and Dessert Knives, intended to be used with silver forks. Also, tipped Horn sets, as above.

JANENERS—A great variety of fine Gothic, Sandwich and Convey tea Trays in sets, with Bread and Butter plates and Trays to match. Also, common Tea Trays, assorted patterns and sizes.

MANTEL CLOCKS—Ebony, Alabaster, White and Black Marble, Gilt and Branded Mantel Clocks, warranted to keep correct time. Branded Quartzes in great variety.

BRITANNIA—Dixon & Son's Britannia Tea and Coffee sets, Urns, &c.

Also, Branded Urns, Plate Warmers, &c.

All of which are offered for sale on the lowest terms.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received until noon, at the Office of the Engineer and Wilmington Railroad Company, in the South Parish of Andover, for laying one track of rails on the entire line of said road, the whole to be completed by the 20th of May next.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at No. 11, Joy's Buildings, Boston, or at the Rail Road Office, in Andover.

JOSHUA BARNEY, Engineer and Agent for Construction.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of ALEXIS POOL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Alexis Pool, at the old stand, No 17 Market Avenue, which is to be occupied by Messrs. Wesson, Powell & Co., whom we recommend to our former customers.

ALEXIS POOL, VINAL & BLANCHARD.

WINE, LIQUORS, &c.—The subscriber has just received, at No 3 Chatham street—25 quarter casks French Madeira wine, Suez's cargo, a superior quality, and to Old Port and Ingham's Madeira, Sweet and Dry Malaga, and other Wines—bbls St Croix Rum—pipes Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, &c.—all of the first quality, and will be sold low for cash or undoubted credit.

ENSIGN SARGENT.

BLANK BOOKS.—Just received at the Auction and Commission Rooms, 46 Washington st., 4 cases of Blank Books of a superior quality, making a complete assortment they will be sold on very moderate terms.

T. M. BAKER.

MONEY WANTED.—Wanted on Real Estate in this city, \$5000.

Also, on Real Estate in East Boston, \$1000.

Also, on mortgage of a Livery Stable in the city, \$2000.—Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.—A fine assortment of Rodger's Penknives, Razors, Scissors, &c. just received and for sale at MARSH'S, Fancy Stationer, 77 Washington st.

DOCTOR JOHN H. O'BRIEN has removed from 141 South Street to No 1 Bath street, opposite Pearl st. Dr. O'Brien will be found there day and night by persons requiring his professional assistance.

PISTOLS.—A few more of this celebrated article, just received by JONES, LOWS & BALL, 123 Washington street.

TAILORING WANTED.—Any number of first rate Tailors for employment, by applying at No 3 Union street, up stairs.

MONEY TO LET.—In large or small sums, by U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.

BRIGHT VARNISH.—20 bbls for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOW WARE.

PRICE & LIVING. Nos 54 Kilby and 72, 80 & 84 Water st., have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a very extensive assortment of SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—

Cut Steel Composition & DOCTORS' Knives and Forks Steel London Emery Brass Kettles English line drawn Nails Nail Irons Anvils and Vices Iron and Brass Wire Trace Chains Hatter Chains Knob, Mortice, Trunk, Chest, Trill, Cupboard, Closet & Gun Curry Combs Fry Pans Iron and Tea Kettles Stew and Sauce Pans Spectacles Spoons Iron and Table "James" Hawsford, Woodscrews Hinges, all kinds Shovel and Tongs Gift and Fancy, Coat and Vest, Pearl Shirt, Bone, Horn and Buttons Bone, Pea Jacket M M Vest & Coat a large variety of Pins Tenter Hooks & Rivets AMERICAN MANUFACTURE First quality Hollow Ware Locking Glasses Rulers and Ratchets Common and Fancy Bellows Sleigh Bells Dutch Skates Bristol Brick Kettish Cap Paper Planes Brass Nails Brass Wool Cards Cattle Brushes all kinds Augers Brads and Tacks Stoves and Pencils Razor and HONES Penknife Oil Stone Whips Twine Adzes Hunts' Hammer's Axes Simon's Axes Kimball's Sandpaper Blacking

GRATES, FIRE FRAMES, STOVES, &c.

WILLIAM PERRY & CO. have on hand, and offer for School street, Boston, a large and splendid assortment of Grates, Fire Frames, Stoves, Hollow and Tin Ware, Coal Hods, Fire Iron, &c.—among which are some important and common Dish Covers.

200 sets Fire Irons & Stoves

30 sets splendid Waiters

Common

Zinc and Iron Coal Hods

Pokers, Brass Fire Irons

Fire Bricks

Fire Brick Backs & Cheeks

Tea and Fish Kettles

Tin Boilers—Sad Irons

Ruffled Irons, Marble Mortars

Potatoe Steamers

Soap Stone & Iron Furnaces

Carvers & Forks

Tools, Paints and Stoves

All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Builders are requested to call before purchasing, and examine for themselves.

CLOTH STORE.

LYMAN C. GASKELL, No. 61 Washington street, (next to Rhodeas' Hat Store) has just received a fresh assortment of

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, of superfine, middling and low priced qualities, embracing the following:—Black, Blue, Green, Light Green, Mulberry, Claret, Dahlia, Violet, Light and Dark Brown, Olive, Blue, Mixtures, &c. &c.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN CASSIMERES: Colors—Drab, Mulberry, Mixtures, Black-Mixed, Lavender, Black, Blue, &c.

Also—An assortment of BUCKSKINS, SATINETTS, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Valencias, Marcellines and Silk Vestings, BUCKSKIN and Bath Cord, for summer pantaloons, Erminettes, Drillings, Woolen and Cotton Cambrics, Trimmings, &c. &c.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine these Goods, as they may depend upon their being offered as low as they can be purchased anywhere.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

CONANT, THAYER & CO., No 55 Washington street, offer for sale, at low prices, by the piece or yard, the following WOOLLEN GOODS, just imported:—Extra fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Claret, Green, Mulberry, &c. Adolphe's Blue, Green, Mulberry, Dahlia, Violet and Purple Low priced Blue, Mulberry, Brown, Olive, Green, Black, Claret, Mixed, Drab, Bronze, Green, Purple, & Oxford Mix Fine and low priced Blue, Black, Brown, Drab, Olive, Slate, Lavender, Oxford Mix, Plaid, Ribbed, Solid, Blue, skind, Corded, Feathered and Buff

—A L S O—

Super extra blue—Luna Cloth—Woolenets—Merino Cloth—Bath Cord—Buckskin Drillings—English and French Linen Drillings—Ribbed and Corded Drillings—Bombazines—a good assortment of Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Velvets, &c.

The above are fresh Goods and will be sold low for Cash.

J. SLEEPER, SUCCESSOR TO J. MARINER.

Has just opened and offers for sale, an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, adapted to his line of business, among which are—

SUPER BLUE BROWN OLIVE GREEN CLARET AUBERGINE MULBERRY INVIS. GREEN DAHLIA DRAB and MIXED

BLACK BROWN DRAB BUCKSKIN HERRING BONE CORDED

Plain and figured Velvets, do do Satins, do do Silks, do do Valenciennes, white and buff Cassimeres, Trilby Toilettes, Marcellines, &c. &c. Vestings.

Blue, black, brown and green Gaiters and Hair and imitation Cambrics of the best qualities.

Petersham's, Harringtons, Lion Skins, heavy double milled Surtois Cloths, &c. &c. in great variety, and of best quality.

Garments made to order, in the best style, on very favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable Farms, situated in the south-western part of New Bedford, in the town of New Bedford, lying on Charles river, within one mile of South Water street, and one mile and a half of the Worcester Railroad, containing about 250 acres of land, with two dwelling houses, three barns, and other convenient out buildings. The above are the above Farms are very pleasantly situated and could be conveniently divided into three farms—the land comprising a variety of mowing, tillage, and pasturing and wood land, together with a very valuable orchard on both premises, the choicest kind of grafted fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, plums and cherries, of a very good variety of different kinds.

The above premises are well watered with two wells of good water on both farms, with a never-failing stream of water running through the above farms. The above will be sold together, or separately, as the purchaser may choose.

Terms of payment made easy—a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Application made to ROYAL MCINTOSH, Newton, Upper Falls, or ABRAHAM MOORE, Esq. Boston.

BLAIR'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

For the cure of all the diseases of the bowels, and for the relief of all the ailments of the stomach, and for the cure of all the diseases of the head, and for the relief of all the ailments of the face, and for the cure of all the diseases of the skin, and for the relief of all the ailments of the body.

WANTED.—A good, capable boy, about 15 years old—one having some acquaintance with trade, would be preferred. Apply at No 3 State st.

THE OWNER of a Bosom Pin, marked upon the back with the initials J. P. B. can have the same by applying at this office.

JONES, LOWS & BALL, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED & JAPAN WARES, MILITARY & FANCY GOODS.

LAND IN SOUTH BOSTON.—For sale, a lot of Land in South Boston, containing about 10,000 ft. bounded on Broadway, C street and River street, on corner, nearly opposite the Baptist Meeting House—for further particulars, inquire of JACOB PIKE, Broadway, or ASHUR ADAMS, at Melrose Hill.

WANTED.—A good, capable boy, about 15 years old—one having some acquaintance with trade, would be preferred. Apply at No 3 State st.

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THE OWNER of a Bosom Pin, marked upon the back with the initials J. P. B. can have the same by applying at this office.

DR. PHELPS' ARCANUM.—This Syrup is celebrated for the Cure of Scrophulous, Syphilitic or Venereal Diseases, Ulcers in the Throat and other parts of the Body, Mercurial Affections, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Deep-seated pains in the Muscles, Bones, &c. and a regenerator of emaciated and broken constitutions, caused by disease, intemperance, &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having been made acquainted with the medicinal qualities and witnessed the effects of "Dr. Phelps' Arcanum," I feel much inclined to say, it is a preparation of medicine greatly superior to any thing of the kind, in curing those chronic diseases for which it is intended, and recommend it to invalids in preference to any other article whatever.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D.

New York, March 25, 1835.

My knowledge of the properties and operation of the "Arcanum of Dr. Phelps," justify me in saying that it is far superior to any preparative syrup with which I am acquainted. In the most difficult and dangerous diseases, it displays effects peculiarly surprising. In those affections that resist the skill of the physician, such as Rheumatism, Syphilis, Scrophulous Ulcers, and Diseases of the Skin, &c., I would recommend it as a worthy of great confidence.

JOHN D. GOODMAN, M. D.

For the last few years I have suffered excessively by a Bilious Mercurial Disease, which has rendered me frequently unfit for duty, and confined me as often to my bed. My disease was the result of the treatment, which in the more tropical latitudes, and laboring under an acute inflammation of the liver, and other Bilious organs. Prior and subsequently to my arrival in this port, I have had recourse to a great variety of remedies, and have been for years in the hands of a number of Physicians, and have used a great variety of medicines, but without any benefit. I was a number of bottles of Swain's Panacea, and found very little relief from it. After taking the bottle of Arcanum, I found such a change in my whole system, that I was induced to try another, and to my great satisfaction, the pains in my legs all disappeared, and the Biliousness which had been for years in circulation, nearly as well as ever. I shall continue to take two bottles more, and firmly believe it will make a complete cure of my disease.

I remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

Messrs Lay & Hendrickson, Druggists, Savannah, (Ga.)

Extract of a letter from Dr. Jones, a highly respectable physician, dated Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Dec. 28, 1833.—The Arcanum had two powerful competitors, Swain's Panacea, and Putter's Chloretic, which have been for years in circulation in this place. As far as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining its virtues, I believe the Arcanum to be superior to any article of the kind, yet offered to the public. I prescribed it in a case of Bilious Mercurial Disease, and the patient, situated on the Malabar Extremes—the illness was much emaciated and debilitated, after one week's attendance, I put him upon the Arcanum, following the directions, three bottles nearly effected a cure of the ulcer and bodily affliction.

I prescribed it in several Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, where it proved salutary. I am at this time trying the Arcanum on an individual, who has been laboring under Ulcerous affections of one of the legs, for fifteen years—he has taken a bottle only, and it has produced that effect, he is sanguine in the belief, it will effect a permanent cure.

H. A. JONES, No. 26 and 37 India street, together with a general assortment of Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs on very favorable terms. Also keeps constantly for sale, the following superior and highly popular articles:—Dr. Chapman's Cough Mixture, Chemica, Pile Ointment, and Colicated Corn. Plasters, &c. &c. which are warranted Genuine and superior to any Medicine of the kind ever offered to the Public. Also for sale by Drug Gists generally.

JOHN WILSON & SON, Drapers and Tailors. Tudor's Buildings, No. 24, Court street, have received their assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, for the Spring & Summer seasons—a few pieces of Cashmere, and a few pieces among them which are entirely different from anything ever before offered in this market. Gentlemen in want of fashionable and rare Goods, are invited to call and examine our Stock.

SUPERIOR FRICTION MATCHES. For the immediate production of a light—caused by rubbing the match quickly against the side of the box. These matches for quickness, sureness, and safety, surpass any ever yet in America. Warranted not to be the least affected by the damp atmosphere or impaired by long keeping.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by WILLIAM WARD, & Co., 26 and 37 India street, together with a general assortment of Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs on very favorable terms. Also keeps constantly for sale, the following superior and highly popular articles:—Dr. Chapman's Cough Mixture, Chemica, Pile Ointment, and Colicated Corn. Plasters, &c. &c. which are warranted Genuine and superior to any Medicine of the kind ever offered to the Public. Also for sale by Drug Gists generally.

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DENNIS F. FLAGG, offers for sale at No 101 Hanover, corner of Cross street, (formerly occupied by Geo. W. Smith) a general and full assortment of West India Goods and Family Groceries, at the lowest prices, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Goods sent to any part of the city.

TO MERCHANTS.—A young man who is acquainted with bookkeeping by double entry, wishes to obtain situation in a wholesale store or counting room. Inquire of G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimack and Friend street, near the city scales.

NEATHER DUSTERS.—A good assortment of large size Feather Dusters for Store use, and small for Furniture, for sale at MARSH'S, 77 Washington street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ready made, and made to order at No 24 Court street, (Tudor's Buildings).

PRICES REDUCED.—Dobson's Patent Double Rectifying Bakers, warranted to suit, by W. M. B. OLIVER 19 Union st.

WANTED.—at this office immediately, a Boy to fold papers, one accustomed to folding would be preferred.

GROUND NUTMEGS.—A prime article for Confectioners, and family use, for sale very cheap—by LEWIS & CO. 113 State street.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable Farms, situated in the south-western part of New Bedford, in the town of New Bedford, lying on Charles river, within one mile of South Water street, and one mile and a half of the Worcester Railroad, containing about 250 acres of land, with two dwelling houses, three barns, and other convenient out buildings. The above are the above Farms are very pleasantly situated and could be conveniently divided into three farms—the land comprising a variety of mowing, tillage, and pasturing and wood land, together with a very valuable orchard on both premises, the choicest kind of grafted fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, plums and cherries, of a very good variety of different kinds.

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BLAIR'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

For the cure of all the diseases of the bowels, and for the relief of all the ailments of the stomach, and for the cure of all the diseases of the head, and for the relief of all the ailments of the face, and for the cure of all the diseases of the skin, and for the relief of all the ailments of the body.

WANTED.—A good, capable boy, about 15 years old—one having some acquaintance with trade, would be preferred. Apply at No 3 State st.

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